

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6399 號九十九百八十六年

一五初月二十年印緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880.

五九福 歲六十月正英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA  
LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863; in Manila, 27th November, 1871; in Battavia, 1873; in Bangkok, 1874; in Singapore, 1875; in Penang, 1876; in Amoy, 1877; in Tientsin, 1878; in Foochow, 1879; in Canton, 1st January, 1880. [2W150]

DISBURSED CAPITAL ..... \$293,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 245,250.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 40,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—  
THREE-BREAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the daily balance on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.

R. H. SANDERMAN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1879. [1748]

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.  
JANUARY 15TH.

Hongkong, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Emperado, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.  
January 15, KAISAR-I-HIND, British str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.  
January 15, CHENG HOUK KIAN, Brit. str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
For Yelling, str., from Swatow—160 Chinese.  
Per Kung-chow, str., from Foochow—27 Chinese.  
Per Bonluck, str., from Saigon—2 Europeans, and 80 Chinese.  
Per Cleopatra, str., from Kobo, &c.—37 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.  
Per Kaisar-i-Hind, str., for Singapore, &c.—From Hongkong for Singapore—Mr. J. M. Ritchie, For London—Mr. G. M. Newell, For Venetian—Captain Thibault and Mr. A. Rose, From Shanghai for Bouhey—Messrs. Woods and Sovani, and F. Dornamis, For Venice—Messrs. F. S. Kelly, C. S. Sharp, A. Cass, and C. Dering, From Yokohama for Venice—Mr. J. M. Ritchie, TO DEPART.  
Per Emperado, str., for Amoy—52 Chinese.  
Per Ningpo, str., for Shanghai—60 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The British steamship *Yedding* reports left Swatow on 14th January, and had strong N.W. winds.

The British steamship *Bombyx* reports left Saigon on 31st December, and had strong monsoon with high sea throughout the passage.

The British steamship *King-chow* reports left Hongkong on 15th January, and had generally thin, rainy weather and strong monsoon to port. In port the steamer *Hainan*, Chinese gunboat *Chop-sai* and *Tsing-po*.

The British steamship *Heavenly* reports left Kobo on 2nd January, and Ningpo on the 9th, arrived in Amoy on the 13th, and left on the 14th at 2 p.m. From Japan to Amoy had very strong monsoon and heavy sea. From Amoy to port moderate monsoon and sea.

The British steamship *Cleopatra* reports left Greenock on 31st November, Malta on the 24th, Suez on 1st December, and Singapore on 1st January at 10 a.m., and had very strong monsoon and stormy weather throughout. For three days were going astern at the rate of thirty miles per day between Siam and the Malacca.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.  
December—ARRIVALS.  
27 Petrol, British str., from Banjarmasin.  
27 Carisbrooke, British str., from Penang.  
28 Petrol, British str., from Penang.  
28 Malacca, British steamer, from Calcutta.  
28 Irauadwy, French str., from Madras.  
28 Malacca, British str., from Calcutta.  
29 Mal Y Seng, British str., from Bangkok.  
29 Japanese steamer, from Panang.  
29 Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.  
29 Eastern Isla, British str., from Sourabaya.  
29 Baron Mackay, Dutch str., from Chorlton.  
29 Ganymede, British steamer, from Deli.  
29 Claverhouse, British str., from Glasgow.  
29 Empress, French steamer, from Batavia.  
29 Adelton, New Zealand str., from Wellington.  
29 Salina, Spanish steamer, from Manila.  
29 Maheno, German ship, from Cork.  
29 Carmarthenshire Castle, British str., from Cardiff.  
30 Christians, German schooner, from Salouen.  
December—DEPARTURES.  
27 Bengal, British steamer, for New York.  
27 Venice, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
27 Penang, British steamer, for Samatang.  
27 Patricola, British steamer, for London.  
27 Hector, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
27 Malacca, British steamer, for Chefoo.  
27 Kosse, British steamer, for Macao.  
27 Rainbow, British steamer, for Macao.  
27 Louis III, British steamer, for Macao.  
27 Glenfarne, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
27 Patoek, Dutch steamer, for Muadzam.  
27 Opium, Dutch steamer, for Palembang.  
27 Royalist, Sarawak steamer, for Sarawak.  
27 South Manchuria, British str., for London.  
27 Heine, British steamer, for Saigon.  
27 Atholl, British steamer, for Saigon.  
27 Montrose, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
27 Claverhouse, British str., for Hongkong.  
27 Rambler, British steamer, for Rangoon.  
27 Cleopatra, British steamer, for Labuan.  
27 Patel, British steamer, for Banjarmasin.  
27 Bangkok, Chinese bank, for Bangkok.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA  
(Per last Mail's Advice).

India (s.) ..... Shanghai ..... Nov. 9  
Cassandra (s.) ..... Foochow ..... Nov. 10  
Prin (s.) ..... Gihon Ports ..... Nov. 10  
Sarawak (s.) ..... China Ports ..... Nov. 10  
Samui Novo (s.) ..... Hongkong ..... Nov. 11  
Nordic (s.) ..... Kobe ..... Nov. 16  
New Brunswick ..... Nov. 16  
Palio ..... China Ports ..... Nov. 16  
Uloko ..... Manila ..... Nov. 18  
Flory Cross ..... Manila ..... Nov. 19  
Nestor (s.) ..... China Ports ..... Nov. 21

VESSELS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG  
(Corrected to Date).

G. Brightmore ..... Pusing ..... Sept. 28  
Furting ..... Cardiff ..... Oct. 3  
Gymnade (s.) ..... Liverpool ..... Oct. 9  
Pym ..... Antwerp ..... Oct. 11  
West Glen ..... Antwerp ..... Oct. 24  
Palestine ..... London ..... Oct. 25  
Asia ..... New York ..... Oct. 26  
Asia ..... Antwerp ..... Oct. 26  
Corvo ..... London ..... Nov. 1  
Espanola (s.) ..... London ..... Nov. 5  
Ellida ..... Penang ..... Nov. 16  
Glaucus (s.) ..... Liverpool ..... Nov. 22  
Formosa ..... Tombar ..... Nov. 24  
Sind (s.) ..... Marseilles ..... Dec. 14  
Yangtze (s.) ..... Marseilles ..... Dec. 23

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

L. N. CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Agents for  
Supri Goods.

F. B. A. P.,  
Agents for  
The German Egg "Cane".

## BANKS.

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Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863;

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R. H. SANDERMAN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1879. [1748]

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1898.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1882.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14 Rue Escoffier, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:  
London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
Marseilles, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained upon application grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONTE,  
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [1748]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION  
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt upon application.

G. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.

Orbital Bank Corporation, 1879. [1748]

DR. EASTLAKE has RETURNED from  
MANILA, and will RECEIVE PA-  
TIENTS at his Rooms, No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1880. [1m39]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND ..... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

HEAD OFFICE:—14 Rue Escoffier, PARIS.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 1/2% PER ANNUM  
ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Debts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1879. [1748]

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1880. [1m39]



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## INSURANCES.

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.**

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$35,000 on Fire and other risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1879.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1879.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

INSURANCES against Fire granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premiums for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$35,000 Dollars or Pounds Sterling on Goods stored at sea or Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

MORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

**GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF BERLIN.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1879.

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

From this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current local rate of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

Douglas LaPraik & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1879.

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

Douglas LaPraik & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1879.

**THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1879.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878.

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

(From Weather-Station & Co's Register.)

January 1st.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE.**

The Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on Fire-side Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

Douglas LaPraik & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1878.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY \$1,000,000 Sterling.

OF WHICH IS PAID UP \$100,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND UPWARDS \$210,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME \$250,000 Sterling.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1880.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL \$30,000,000.

The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on all Buildings or Merchandise.

POLICIES ISSUED ON FIRE, AND THE SAME, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MAINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

FIRES DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20%, allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$25,000, reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

**NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.**

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE, for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

BOMHAY, Am. bark—Georg—Kwock Adelene—Champon Kammer, Siamese bark, Stoiles—Twin Star, Hong Kong.

CITY OF BOSTON, American ship, J. K. Crosby.

CELEO BABUAN, Brit. bark, Palson—Chinese.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship.

"GORDON CASTLE."

Waring, Commander, will load here and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1878.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE A1 British Ship.

"MIDDLESEX."

Walsh, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1880.

**FOR NEW YORK.**

THE A1 British Bark.

"GRETHER PERHES."

Walter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1880.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE A1 British Bark.

"SOUTHERN CROSS."

Gibb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1880.

**NOW ON SALE.**

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION.

AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.

By DR. DEVAN.

With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAM'S Orthography.

Price 1/-

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON WITH ANY IN THE EAST.

Price 1/-

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

Printed on a printed form which is supplied.

Local Orders on Shillings are drawn at 2½ per cent.

A Special Account is kept for Drawing on the United Kingdom in force there.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

## DESTINATION.

## VESSEL'S NAME.

## CAPTAIN.

## AT.

## FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO.

## TO BE DISPATCHED.

## BY.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE.&lt;/div

## EXTRACTS.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.  
THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, E.G., AT STUDLEY  
ROYAL.

Sorrow knocked; I hurried my door.  
"Go," I said, "and come more."  
I have guests who, gay and woe,  
Cannot bear the hue to seek."  
But too long from every room;  
Vanished light, and warmth, and bloom:  
Home, and joy, and young love won;  
And, late evening, sweet content.  
Then my door I opened wide;  
"Welcome, no more to roam;  
Make honest of thy heart thine home."  
Atlantic Monthly.

FRENCH PORTRAIT OF AN IRISH  
MAN.

The *République Française* looks on Ireland as equally chronic and harlequin, and with a smile at the *Diable*, twists certain of its contemporaries who fancy themselves of a Ciceronian foundation which transports us into the full Middle Ages; on the other, we have the modern, country town, aster with the life of the nineteenth century, with its wars of the latest fashion, its railways, its telegraph, its gas, its police, and its dozen places of worship of different denominations—all living peacefully under the shadow of the Church of St. Wilfrid. Then the house takes us back to the time of the South-Saxons, Bubla, of the reign of Sir Edward Walpole, to the days of Pope and Addison, of Swift and Arbuthnot. Much that is most memorable in the history of England is there, in brief epitome, within the circuit of a few miles. So, too, the lord of Studley, while very emphatically a man of his own time, is a living embodiment of much which has been and is most closely bound up with the national life. It has been said, with more truth than usually lies in such comprehensive dicta, that the history of our country is the history of its great families; and it is certainly true, as a writer of the day tells us, that "the aristocratic principle dominates our political life as it dominates our social system." The great secret of the vast influence of the English aristocracy is that it is not, like the English people, an intelligent machine upon a holiday excursion, approached him with a question. Lord Ripon immediately broke off from the conversation in which he was engaged, and gave the man the information sought very fully and very simply, taking evident pains and interest in making his meaning quite clear. The incident so trifling in itself is significant, for it indicates one of the main causes of Lord Ripon's popularity. His neighbours at Studley, rich and poor, see in him not merely the high-minded and honourable statesman, the magnificent and hospitable Lord Lieutenant, but—

"The kindest heart,  
The best-conditioned and unvaried spirit,  
In doing service."

The nobles of England have the future of their own hands. They have done much in the past to make our country what it is; they are a real power in the nation still. That power is not likely to shrink when the lords of domains famous for natural or artistic beauty, or for historical associations. It happened not very long ago that Lord Ripon was showing Fountain to a friend, and was deep in an explanation of one of the most interesting features of the church, when a casual tourist, apparently of the British American tour, it cannot be denied that it is a dubious advantage to have him perusing one's property, and their attitude towards the sight-seeing public is no bad test of the temper and character of the lords of domains famous for natural or artistic beauty, or for historical associations.

The scene makes no doubt, yet it is a mere nothing because the memory is chronic and is an integral part of the existence of the United Kingdom.

If there were no Ireland we should know more than one English politician who would be quite put out."

The American party is elsewhere, however, and reverting; our best-owing field in check by a considerable Protestant minority, it perishes in an established order of things too cold to be shaken by much more serious attacks. After showing that there is no analogy between the Irishman and the Magyar, the *République Française* says:—"It is now difficult to tell an Irishman from an Englishman, unless by his vivacity. Irish nationality daily tends to amalgamation with English nationality. So well is this that on the other side of the Atlantic there is much inconvenience in attributed to the Parliamentary proceedings of the Obstructionists as to the agitation of the Irish Land League in view of the next election."

## SPRATS OR!

Everybody who buys sprats has now an opportunity of exercising their ingenuity and powers of observation by picking out the young herrings from among the sprats, and the following are the principal tests:—First, the belly of the sprat is serrated or edged with sharp spines, feeling very like the teeth of a very fine saw. Second, the dorsal or back fin of the oil sprat is placed further back than in the herring. If the sprat be cut in two with a sharp knife drawn directly to the belly, the section will cut through a portion of the ventral fin on the belly; whereas, if a young herring be cut through in the same manner, the section will pass in front of the ventral fins. When sprats are being cooked savoury and appetising smell may be discerned at a long distance. The reason of this is that the sprat naturally contains a great deal of oil, whereas when young herrings are being cooked the addition of butter, or lard, or best oil is necessary. The taste of the sprat is far superior to that of the herring, the herring being dry compared with the sprat. To the poor of London and many other large towns in England the supply of sprats is of the greatest importance. Their chemical composition is such that by means of the phosphoric acid which they contain they contribute largely to the nervous as well as the muscular power. Sprats are sent down to London by fast tramps, especially from Inverness, the journey occupying less than 24 hours. It sometimes happens that so many sprats come from the North that the Thames-caught are handicapped out of the market; in cases of this kind sprats are used as mawne, especially in Kent.

## ARTISTS' WIVES.

As a rule an artist's wife, nowadays, has some distinct *auctor* of her own, so that the glory round her brows is not all reflected from the aureole which surrounds her lord; she is no pale moon merely borrowing his light. Perhaps she is an artist herself, or she has written a book of art criticism, in which Mr. Pater is followed, a very long way off; or she is a musician, attends all the Monday and Saturday "pops" belonging to the parish choir, and has even published one or two little songs, words and music both by herself, and with esthetic titles and pages designed by some artist-friend; these she will even be good enough to sing at aesthetic recitations, and is highly delighted when they are noticed in the *Queen*. It is very likely that she may play the violin, and far from improbable that she has a great fondness for private theatricals, in which, however, she chiefly shines by carefully imitating the attitudes and mannerisms of Sarah Bernhardt and Ellen Terry; their graces she cannot catch, or else may even turn novelist or poetress. There is one thing to be said for the artist's wife. She has, as a rule, an intense belief in, and a very warm affection for, her husband; she takes a keen interest in his pursuits, a delight in his success. Whether there is ever a grain of self-interest in this need not be considered; but English artists are generally happy in their married lives, and if they wish no change in their charming, even if somewhat "intense" and eccentric spouses, why should we?—*Life*.

## THE CABBAGE.

Just speak to a fine lady about cabbages and she will think that you have mentioned one of the lowest things on earth. Madam, you are wrong. It is one of the most useful articles of food. Those ancient nations did not know science, but they knew the value of good and nourishing things, and they gave them the place of honour which they deserved. Cabbages were thought of highly by ancient nations, and the Egyptians gave the cabbage the honour of letting it precede all their other dishes; they called it a divine dish. The Greeks and Romans had a great affection for cabbage, and conceived the idea, which I have myself, that the use of cabbage keeps people from drunkenness. I am persuaded that the constant eating of certain vegetables kill the desire for alcoholic beverages. The Greek doctors ascribed all kinds of virtues to the cabbage. It was thought to cure paralysis. Books were composed to celebrate the virtues of the cabbage, and ladies took of it soon after child birth. The Romans thought even more of the cabbage than the Greeks. They ascribe it to the fact that they could for 400 years do without doctors, and Cato actually maintained that cabbage cured all diseases. The ancients knew several kinds of cabbage—the long leaved green cabbage, the head 'white', so much used in Germany for "sauerkraut" or fermented cabbage, the curly and the red. This last seems to have had the place of honour, and was first introduced by the Romans into Gaul or France, and then brought to Great Britain. Later the green-leaved cabbage was introduced. The Greeks were fond of aromatic seasonings—of oil, raisin wine, and almonds. They boiled or stewed the cabbage and seasoned it with cinnamon, coriander seeds, with oil, wine and gravy, making rich dishes of a vegetable, which we now boil in water, and reckon among the plainest food. Something like a remembrance of cooking cabbage among the old Greeks has come down to the modern Greeks, for they stuff cabbage-leaves with dainty mince meat, and then stew them with gravy.—*Mrs. Lass in Food and Health*.

On his uncle's death, Studley Royal passed to his present possessor. Fortunately for him, it is not a show-house. Its chief artistic treasures are its numerous portraits, among which is one of Lady Jane Grey by an unknown hand, and one of Dr. Johnson by Reynolds; and its most interesting architectural feature is the pretty little Gothic chapel recently added to it. But the principal attractions to the visitor to Studley Royal, apart from its charms of a social kind, are the pleasant walks and drives, and the place of honour, and was first introduced by the Romans into Gaul or France, and then brought to Great Britain. Later the green-leaved cabbage was introduced. The Greeks were fond of aromatic seasonings—of oil, raisin wine, and almonds. They boiled or stewed the cabbage and seasoned it with cinnamon, coriander seeds, with oil, wine and gravy, making rich dishes of a vegetable, which we now boil in water, and reckon among the plainest food. Something like a remembrance of cooking cabbage among the old Greeks has come down to the modern Greeks, for they stuff cabbage-leaves with dainty mince meat, and then stew them with gravy.—*Mrs. Lass in Food and Health*.

many generations of whom passed their lives there. Nature has done her best to heal the ruin which man has wrought. The Shell, from whose waters the Abbey took its name—Santa Maria de Fontibus—still flows through the valley, clothing it with verdure. Good stores of ivy does its office to prevent the spaces so long inundated by the feet of the religious brethren. In Lord Ripon the venerable structure has a most appropriate and reverential custodian, and fortunate may the visitor to Studley account himself to whom he is so kind as to play cicero.

By many—upon the acquisition of such a place a Fountains would be regarded as a white elephant. Without any disparagement of the British or American tourist, it cannot be denied that it is a dubious advantage to have him perusing one's property, and their attitude towards the sight-seeing public is no bad test of the temper and character of the lords of domains famous for natural or artistic beauty, or for historical associations. It happened not very long ago that Lord Ripon was showing Fountain to a friend, and was deep in an explanation of one of the most interesting features of the church, when a casual tourist, apparently of the British American tour, it cannot be denied that it is a dubious advantage to have him perusing one's property, and their attitude towards the sight-seeing public is no bad test of the temper and character of the lords of domains famous for natural or artistic beauty, or for historical associations.

The scene makes no doubt, yet it is a mere nothing because the memory is chronic and is an integral part of the existence of the United Kingdom.

If there were no Ireland we should know more than one English politician who would be quite put out."

The American party is elsewhere, however, and reverting; our best-owing field in check by a considerable Protestant minority, it perishes in an established order of things too cold to be shaken by much more serious attacks. After showing that there is no analogy between the Irishman and the Magyar, the *République Française* says:—"It is now difficult to tell an Irishman from an Englishman, unless by his vivacity. Irish nationality daily tends to amalgamation with English nationality. So well is this that on the other side of the Atlantic there is much inconveniences in attributed to the Parliamentary proceedings of the Obstructionists as to the agitation of the Irish Land League in view of the next election."

SPRATS OR!

Everybody who buys sprats has now an opportunity of exercising their ingenuity and powers of observation by picking out the young herrings from among the sprats, and the following are the principal tests:—First, the belly of the sprat is serrated or edged with sharp spines, feeling very like the teeth of a very fine saw. Second, the dorsal or back fin of the oil sprat is placed further back than in the herring. If the sprat be cut in two with a sharp knife drawn directly to the belly, the section will cut through a portion of the ventral fin on the belly; whereas, if a young herring be cut through in the same manner, the section will pass in front of the ventral fins. When sprats are being cooked savoury and appetising smell may be discerned at a long distance. The reason of this is that the sprat naturally contains a great deal of oil, whereas when young herrings are being cooked the addition of butter, or lard, or best oil is necessary. The taste of the sprat is far superior to that of the herring, the herring being dry compared with the sprat. To the poor of London and many other large towns in England the supply of sprats is of the greatest importance. Their chemical composition is such that by means of the phosphoric acid which they contain they contribute largely to the nervous as well as the muscular power. Sprats are sent down to London by fast tramps, especially from Inverness, the journey occupying less than 24 hours. It sometimes happens that so many sprats come from the North that the Thames-caught are handicapped out of the market; in cases of this kind sprats are used as mawne, especially in Kent.

The present Lord Ripon succeeded his father just twenty years ago, and shortly after inherited the *Da Gray* earldom from his uncle. His second grandson is a prominent Whig statesman, the head of a short-lived Administration towards the end of George IV.'s reign, as Viscount Golarier, and was advanced to the peerdom of Ripon three hundred years ago, perhaps by his descendants attained the peerage in the person of the Excellency Robinson of Moreton. *Carlyle's Frederick the Great*, who, after the naming uncomfortable time of his diplomatic labours, received his reward in the title of Baron Grantham, and the place of Keeper of the Household, whatever that may have been. 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